THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) ..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1870. NO. 44.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

# THE WAR.

The Bombardment of Thionville.

Official Account of the Paris Riots.

The Capture of Dijon Confirmed.

MEETING OF FRENCH OFFICIALS AT WILHELMSHOHE.

THE ARMISTICE SIGNED.

It Commences on the 4th of November and Ends on the 28th.

THE ELECTION IN PARIS.

The Parisian Government Sustained.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON THE 15TH.

### England.

**Gent's Death to Gambetta.**

LONDON, November 4.—The following is the dispatch from M. Gent to Gambetta, reporting the attempt to assassinate the latter in Marseilles: "I was received here splendidly by the National Guards and people. At the Prefecture afterwards armed men came and demanded that I should act with Esquiros or resign. On my refusing to do either, a pistol was discharged at me. I am wounded in the abdomen, but not seriously. I shall be able to be about in a few days, but shall not be able to perform office duties until I recover."

**The Late Riot in Paris.**

LONDON, November 4.—Late advices from Paris give the particulars of the disturbances which occurred there on Monday last. For-midable riots were occasioned by the adversaries of an armistice. They made armed manifestations before the Hotel de Ville.

**Paris Will Vote**

On Thursday next, if the power of the government of defense are maintained. One mayor will be chosen for every arrondissement.

The National Guard are forbidden to appear in the streets in armed groups.

All the Parisian Mayors have resigned.

The Paris Journals all condemn the action of the Government to take energetic measures.

The news of the capitulation of Metz caused a great sensation in Paris. The government among the troops.

The position at Bourget has been captured by the French. It was abandoned on the 28th ult. by the Germans, as lacking strategic value.

During the disturbances Jules Favre was threatened by the mob. Muskets and bayonets were pointed at him, but his coolness disarmed the rioters.

A committee of public safety was established by the rioters, comprising Ledru Rollin, Hugo, Gustave Flourens and other well known names. The members of the Government were detained, as prisoners, but Jules Favre and others were at length released by the soldiers of the National Guard, which also put down the riotous demonstrations.

On the 31st of October all the Government officials were dismissed, Monsieur Rochefort and Gen. Cluseret being appointed to succeed them for some hours. Arago and Favre were first released, and soon afterwards Jules Favre and Gambetta. When order in Paris was restored it was found that the Communists and adversaries of an armistice were the cause of the trouble. Trochu immediately issued a proclamation, showing the advantage of an armistice.

On the 1st of November Paris was entirely tranquil. The result of the election as to whether Paris will support a provisional government is still unknown.

**The Armistice.**

The conclusion of the armistice was first received by the Rothschilds. Great joy is manifested and hopes are entertained that ultimate peace will be the result. The conditions of the armistice as at present were proposed by Granville. The Constituent Assembly is to meet on the 15th. The exchange of signatures ratifying the armistice was to take place yesterday.

The National Gardes and Gardes Mobile, at Besancon, refuse to fight under Garibaldi, who is advancing their position.

The Frankfort bankers have offered to advance money to several French towns which are unable to bear the burdens of the war. The Prussian Government has approved of this project.

**A Little of Everything**

LONDON, November 4.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says: Some authority says the population at Tours yesterday captured the government and proclaimed a Committee of Safety, but the officers were soon rescued and restored to their authority by the National Guard. General Bourbaki resigned, and was not removed.

By Monday next the entire National Guard will have Chassepots. The fortifications around Paris are silent on the subject of a occasional artillery shot from Fort Valerien.

The siege of Belfort has commenced. The Mobiles from the Rhine have bravely defended Roppe, and succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

Lyons is well provisioned for the impending siege. All within the fortifications have agreed to defend the place to the last extremity. Similar spirit prevails in the Departments of the Rhone, Alsace and Lower Drome Ardeche are in a state of siege. The town is nearly agitated between the Reds and the capitulation of Bazaine. A mob invaded the prefecture, but order was quickly restored. Similar scenes occurred at Grenoble and elsewhere.

Advices from New Brieseach are received to November 3d. The woodwork in Fort Montmer had taken fire and was burning fiercely.

According to the terms of the armistice understood by the public, Paris is to be revictualled. A meeting of the citizens on the 15th and ratify and guarantee terms of peace.

Gambetta has issued another circular at Tours, urging upon military commanders the propriety of frequent drills and reviews, also requiring them to report promptly all encounters with the enemy. Generals are made personally answerable for their commissariats, and ordered to take extreme precautions in all recontres.

**Bombardment of Thionville.**

LONDON, November 4.—Two of the Prussian army corps operating around Metz have commenced the siege of Thionville. The bombarment is going on vigorously.

Entire order exists at Metz. General Kiemmer's force of 30,000 landwehr is still at Saarbuck.

A dispatch from Bazonville on the 31, says: The Prussian flying columns are active against the franc-tireurs. Several skirmishes have occurred, in which the Frenchmen lose heavily men, and the Prussians lost one non-commissioned officer.

A strategical writer in the Times to-day shows that, by grasping Alsace and Loraine, Prussia has perpetuated an international barrier permanent with future war. He therefore implores her, for the sake of the world's peace, to desist.

**Rumored Failure of Negotiations for an Armistice.**

LONDON, November 4.—There is a rumor of the failure of the negotiations for an armistice at Versailles in circulation here this afternoon, and made a depressing influence on the markets.

The tone of communication between the British Foreign Office and Bismarck has greatly improved, England having withdrawn her opposition to the cession of French territory for indemnity.

**Trochu Accepts the Armistice.**

LONDON, November 4.—The Cabinet met in extraordinary session to-day in Downing street.

Earl Granville has received a dispatch announcing the acceptance by Trochu of an armistance on the terms proposed by Count Bismarck. The protocol of the armistice was signed by General Trochu, Jules Favre, Arago, Garnier Pages, Favre Pelletin, Picard and Simon on the part of the Provisional Government, and by Count Bismarck and General Von Moltke on the part of the Germans.

**The Election in Paris—When the Armistice Commences.**

Special to the World.)

The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the Government of National Defense resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government. The National Guard marched in battalions to the polls and deposited their votes, all of which are "yes."

The armistice commences on the 4th of November and ends on the 28th. The decree ordering elections will be promulgated to-morrow. The Constituent Assembly is convoked to meet on the 15th inst. The condition of the armistice, concerning the revictualing of Paris, are not stated in the dispatch. Count Bismarck, on the 30th ult. told the World correspondent that he was certain an armistice would lead to a satisfactory peace. The correspondent asked, "Will any peace be satisfactory without the cession of territory?" Bismarck replied, "No. The correspondent asked, "Will the French people support the government which makes the cession of territory?" Bismarck only replied by his peculiar smile.

Europe will find herself taken aback within a week. The new triumph of Bismarck's destiny will be received in quite another direction than that looked for. He prepared for the Frenchman to show the cat-hand—some Bonapartist scheme which Bismarck's party has hidden beneath this armistice. The cessation of hostilities for twenty-five days gives such a balance of military advantages that Bismarck could not have granted such terms without secret reason. The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night says all information received confirms the conclusion of an armistice, and the acceptance of its terms, including the preliminaries of the shootister Parison certain conditions. *Le Situation* says it has private dispatches to the same purport.

It is now certain an armistice has been signed conditionally by M. Thiers and Count Bismarck. The Radicals in Paris were discontented with the terms, and hence the disturbance there. Nothing is known of the Republican party by the property owners and National Guards, overwhelmed the Communists. They will carry the conditions of the armistice.

A special dispatch from Brussels says: During the armistice, free intercourse between Paris will be permitted. The opera was reopened yesterday, and concerts have been given. At the Theatre Francais, Moliere's "Misanthrope" was performed without costumes.

Several cattle merchants who left Paris on the 20th ult., hoping to pass the Prussian lines and be in London in time for the Cattle Show, ready to bring to the city when the armistice should be declared, were arrested at Versailles. They state that the stock of meat would last twelve days at an allowance of twenty ounces per week to each inhabitant.

The Foreign Office is informed that the relations between Austria and Prussia have grown threatening within a few days. When Bismarck's last circular was read to Beust, he replied in a slighting unfriendly manner, and a rupture appeared imminent, and Prussia is now drained of her last division of landwehr, having at home only 80,000 soldiers, who are doing garrison duty and guarding prisoners.

**Americans from Paris in London.**

Special to the Herald.)

LONDON, November 4.—The following arrivals are reported at Bowles Bros. & Co., London, of those who left Paris on the 6th: Lucius Sargent, of Boston; E. Parrish, of New York; Harry Turnbull, of New York; Captain Leeds; Whitaker, of Kentucky; Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, nephew of George H. Pendleton; G. W. Kidder, of North Carolina; Wm. H. Fuller, of New York; Mr. Wells, of New York, keeper of a Paris restaurant.

**Fears of a Red Republican Movement in South France.**

Special to the Tribune.)

LONDON, November 4.—M. Lourier expects to leave London to-day. He fears a general "Red" movement throughout southern France and in parts of the north, especially at Marseilles, Bordeaux and Rouen, if armistice is concluded. No persons will be allowed to enter Paris without a Prussian pass. Letters will be permitted to be sent. Lourier, who receives constant dispatches from Tours, does not think that an armistice will be concluded and peace follow, unless the Reds get control. Your special correspondent writes from Versailles on the 30th: Everett, Jr., is leaving the country to facilitate Thiers's mission. The readiness of the Prussians to resume negotiations is apparently due to the impression that Paris is better provisioned than is supposed. Von Kendall, Bismarck's chancellor, told me to-day that he thinks we will be here in the spring. It is pretty certain that Paris has four months provisions, and active means have been taken to replenish them. We have been enabled to allow French women and children to leave Paris before the bombardment, but it is impossible to consent. Two-hundred and thirty siege guns are in park to the South of Paris. Competent officers express a very unfavorable opinion of the siege train as a whole. Your special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on the 2d: Minister Bagrot visited the Foreign Office to-day to say he cannot see what right Lord Granville has to express the hope that Prussia is not offended at the United States for allowing the export of arms to France. Bancroft Davies that Prussia has any grounds of complaint.

**Jealous.**

LONDON, November 4.—The *Examiner* notices that M. Bismarck assumes a much more friendly tone toward the United States than toward Great Britain, and comments with bitterness on the contrast.

### France.

**Movements of M. Theirs.**

TOURS, November 2.—M. Theirs was at Paris on the 30th.

Except the *Reveille* and *Combat*, all newspapers are in favor of the proposed armistice.

**Official Account of the Paris Riot.**

VERSAILLES, November 4.—The following official report of the recent riots in Paris is given to the public here to-day: About noon on the 31st groups of people assembled in the Place de Hotel de Ville. They were much excited by a false rumor that the government had agreed to an armistice. The crowd so pressed against the doors of the Hotel de Ville that they were forced open, and about two hundred persons endeavored to enter the hall where the members of the government hold their sessions. This they were prevented from doing by the Gardes Mobile in guarding the vicinity. About one o'clock in the afternoon Col. Lisonial Guard, who were unarmed, crowded into the Place de Hotel de Ville, already filled to excess with a surging mass of people. At this time Henri Rochefort arrived in an open carriage, and vainly endeavored to pacify the people. The latter, however, refused to listen to him, shouting "Vive la Commune" and "no armistice." General Trochu then came forward and addressed the crowd. He reviewed what was being done to provision the metropolis, and expressed his utmost devotion to the Republic and to the people. He was not inclined to lay down his functions while remaining, and demanded the dismissal of the present Government.

A great tumult ensued. Duvergne, aid-de-camp of General Trochu, was thrown down and fell. Jules Favre, with great difficulty, withdrew him from the hands of the mob. The crowds kept pressing into the Hotel de Ville, where are also Jules Favre and other members of the Government. Attempts were made to force the doors of the Hotel de Ville that they were forced open, and about two hundred persons endeavored to enter the hall where the members of the

# The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

It is gratifying to know that whatever else is true of NAPOLEON, he is not a poor man in his old age, although M. PIETRI, his private Secretary, has undertaken to make it so appear, and whose statement has brought out another signed "MAX POL." This writer states of his own knowledge that the Emperor has investments amounting to 63,000,000 francs, 10,000,000 of which is on mortgage in New York by Rnown Brothers. So there is no necessity of taking up a subscription just at present.

An armistice between Prussia and France is likely to be, if it is not already, a fact. The money centers indicate the expectation of peace as the result. In accepting the offer of an armistice the Provisional Government of France will have shown its good sense and manifested wisdom in almost the only instance since it took the direction of affairs. The movements of certain important personages, taken in connection with mysterious conferences, notably the assembling of a great number of French officers at Wilhelmshohe, possibly have some connection with Prussian plans, which, we may be sure, will in no manner favor a French Republic. In the interest of humanity the civilized will rejoice at the cessation of the bloody, devastating struggle.

The Free Traders are active and seem determined to push themselves into power at all hazards. The friends of American industry miss it greatly in not being as harmoniously and efficiently organized. One of the latest moves of the "Revenue Reformers" is for a number of them, who have heretofore acted with the Republicans, to issue an address in the Detroit Congressional District declaring that "a half-dozen Free Trade Republicans will be in the next Congress from Ohio, and it is confidently expected that not a single Protectionist will be elected from any of the States west of Ohio and south of Michigan," and calling upon the people in behalf of the Free Trade Democratic candidate in preference to the Protectionist Republican. That this is not a mere local movement is evident. For we have it that ex Commissioner WELLS predicts an interesting fight over the House organization of the Forty-second Congress. The Revenue Reformers, he says, believe that they are strong enough to elect an entire set of officers, including the speaker, in their interest. Notwithstanding the confident declaration of the Detroit gentlemen, there will not be Republican Free Traders enough to accomplish Mr. WELLS's prediction, unless a coalition is made with the Democrats, and even then Protectionists need not despair. As there is good reason to believe that thorough organization will elect a Republican Protectionist in the Detroit District, so thorough organization by the Protectionists will continue the people of the country in their devotion to the American system.

The decision of Recorder HACKETT of New York, in what is known as the trap-gun case, involves the important principle that a man has the right to defend his property, even in his absence. The circumstances are that after the shop of JOSEPH D. AGOSTINO, a gunsmith, had twice been robbed by burglars, he devised a spring gun, which he placed so that any one trying to enter through the window that the burglars had used, would be shot by it. One morning the window was found to be open, the gun was discharged and the corpse of a young man was lying on the sidewalk below, with the top of his head blown off. It was evident that he had been killed by the trap-gun, while trying to force a felonious entrance into the shop. The Coroner's Jury censured Mr. AGOSTINO for having caused the death of GEORGE TWEEDLE, and he was put under heavy bonds awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. The Recorder ordered his discharge on the ground that he could find no law making the killing of TWEEDLE under such circumstances an offense. The decision will commend itself to the thinking mind as embodying the just view that a man should be authorized to provide for the defense of his property under all circumstances, and that too, if it is right to shoot a burglar yourself, it is quite as right to devise a machine that will prevent him from plying his nefarious avocation.

The Bedford *Inquirer*, in a well condensed article, gives expression to public sentiment in that quarter of our State in favor of Civil Service Reform. It properly remarks that "strict partisans will always oppose reform, as will also demagogues and pot-house politicians who are incapable of entertaining a thought or an idea that looks to the good of the whole people and places that above mere party." While this is strictly true, these are gratifying indications that political leaders, the better class, perhaps, are becoming convinced that the "spoils of office" as obtained under the present system of giving out the offices, cost more than they are worth. We believe it is a fact that members of Congress will as a rule admit that the federal patronage which they have dispensed has been a detriment to them. Few will claim that they have dispensed it according to their convictions of what would have been best for the public. Pot-house politicians had to be rewarded, and if members of Congress would only believe that it would be better for themselves as well as the public to turn a deaf ear and a cold shoulder to all such and recommend appointments solely on merit, the reform would be already half accomplished. But there is no hope of this. The power must, therefore, be taken out of their hands, and the system changed so that character and capacity will be the standard. We cordially second the following motion made by the *Inquirer* on this point:

"And now in advance, we demand that our Member of Congress, and our Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania without regard to party assist in, and co-operate with every movement calculated to further this object. If we go not forward with reform we must go backward, there is no standing still. Our watchword is forward."

The excitement at Brady's Bend and the adjacent country, in consequence of the recent extraordinary oil "strike," is altogether natural, and will necessarily prove infectious. Accepting the most moderate representations as true, the "strike" is one of the most remarkable in the history of Petroleum. A well flowing (every twenty-four hours a thousand barrels of oil is not only a fortune to the owners but a wonderful fact in any light. That the product is likely to diminish does not in the least lessen the character of the phenomenon—a phenomenon concerning the cause and laws of which, with all the experience that has been had on the subject, is about as little understood as when the first well was "put down." But few care to stop to examine into this, so long as they can have the fruits of their possession. A well that flows three or four thousand dollars worth of oil every twenty-four hours is truly an object of interest independent of the forces that cause it thus to give forth. Those who have given the subject most attention, we believe are far from being satisfied concerning the laws of the phenomenon. Much has been learned, however, in boring and managing wells, and some certain ideas as to "belts" and "territory" have been drawn from the experience of the last half dozen years. Beyond this, we believe, the matter is as much a mystery as ever. It is to be observed that the "producing region" is now within a little more than sixty miles of Pittsburgh, and coming nearer almost every month. There are those who will tell you where, in the immediate nighborhood, if you bore deep enough, oil can be obtained. Whether "oil territory" is changing, or the new discoveries are simply of additional facts, and that one has only to keep boring anywhere in what is generally regarded as the "drift" to have his labors crowned with oil—who can tell? But we intended to refer only to the new excitement and the cause of it, at Brady's Bend. Property in the neighborhood has already risen to enormous prices. Fortunes are as rapidly made now as ever—and possibly lost as quickly. This latest "strike" will doubtless make the "Bend" the most distinguished theater of all Oildom for some time to come. Hundreds and thousands will flock thither to see the great well, in the vague expectation perhaps that in some way or other they too may "strike oil." The only thing they can be sure of is that they never will if they don't try!

The New York election is likely to result in the re-election of HOFFMAN Governor by a decisive majority. The contest is being conducted with great energy on members of Congress, the Democrats hoping to make gains. In the city the Republicans are in a muddle that is perfectly impossible to understand, and by which they appear to have thrown away several chances. HOFFMAN will come out of the contest a full-fledged Presidential candidate. From that time forward there will be no disguise, and nothing will be omitted to secure for him the nomination of the next Democratic National Convention. These efforts will stir into activity the friends of other candidates, HENDRICKS, of Indiana, being the most conspicuous and the fairer man. HOFFMAN will have the more powerful organizations to back him, to say nothing of Eric FISK, who ought to prove a damaging accession with the decent portions of the Democratic party. Already are the HOFFMAN plans laid, including the establishing of papers, the possession of committees and means for raising a shout after the fashion of the Young Eagle. But the Young Eagle failed to soar high enough, and HOFFMAN might with profit to himself take warning. HENDRICKS doubtless has the good will of the better portion of the party, but they as a reliance are less certain by far than the active workers who have enlisted, and are expected to enlist, under the HOFFMAN banner. But there is a lion in the way—if he is not too sick—in the person of Mr. CHASE. An accident, or treachery, only prevented his nomination when SEYMOUR was overcome and consented. Outside of the partisans is a large body of Democrats who have no heart for going over the ground again with a candidate possessing no extra strength, and who conceive that something new and more promising should be undertaken. The reasons that brought CHASE so nearly to being the candidate then, in their estimation, are even stronger now. The party has made no headway in the meantime that affords material encouragement with a candidate that can command only the party strength. For the sake of expediency they are for CHASE, and in their view HENDRICKS and PENDLETON are said to coincide. The health of the Chief Justice, therefore, becomes an important consideration. HOFFMAN, however, may be regarded as a candidate against all comers, and from henceforth—backed as he is likely to be by a Democratic triumph in his own State—the contest is likely to be a lively one.

The statement now made that Major ANDERSON concurred in the opinion that Fort Sumter could not be provisioned at the time Mr. LINCOLN came to the Presidency without employing a force of 20,000 men, will probably be regarded by the surviving officers of that heroic garrison as something bordering on the ridiculous. At the time of the *Star of the West* affair, all that was required to render the expedition entirely successful was pluck, and not much of it either. From that time forward the rebels doubtless did strengthen themselves considerably in the harbor, and at the time Mr. LINCOLN came in any attempt to relieve Sumter would have been somewhat perilous; but such an attempt would have been practicable. But not so much was known then as afterward, for during the war many more difficult expeditions were attended with perfect success. The rebels themselves felt no real security as the alleged siphon under Major ANDERSON would indicate, and we have good reason for saying that nothing was so much feared by them as that a determined attempt would be made to relieve Sumter, with even a few hundred men. The *faux pas* of the *Star of the West* excited nothing but ridicule in Charleston, for nothing was more easy than for that vessel to make her way to the Fort, and when she turned back the imprisoned garrison were filled with anything but admiration. For months afterwards, down to Mr. LINCOLN's time, it was the constant dread and expectation of the rebels that the Federal Government would commit the enterprise to competent hands. Had this been done it would probably have succeeded.

A letter from St. Louis states that already fifteen iron furnaces, with $4,000,000 capital, are in successful operation in Missouri, and that many new companies are forming. It declares that the difficulty and expense of smelting, occasioned by the absence of a suitable quality of coal, has been overcome by recent discoveries, and predicts that in a few years St. Louis, with her immense natural resources and the influx of Eastern capital, will be not only a powerful rival of Pittsburgh, but in reality the great iron and metal manufacturing city of the Continent. The prospects of her attaining this latter distinction are indeed flattering. Located in a State abounding in nearly every useful metal known to mineralogy, and close to inexhaustible beds of coal sufficient for smelting and manufacturing purposes, she needs but one thing—skilled labor—to turn the metals fresh from the furnaces into a thousand useful forms. That sufficient inducements will be offered to attract the skilled mechanic, and that in the course of time skilled labor will grow up of itself in St. Louis, there is no reason to doubt. Then we may expect that the abundant supplies of Missouri iron of a superior quality, famous for its malleability and solidity, will be made available. Certainly Pittsburgh does not look forward to this prospect, but hopes for its speedy realization, believing that with Protection there will be such inducements for immigration as will still bring to us from Europe the workers for all the iron Pennsylvania can smelt make.

The Pacific railroads are very slow in paying their debts to the United States. The Comptroller of the Treasury publishes a statement of the accrued interest upon money loaned these companies by the Government to aid them in constructing the roads. The amount of bonds issued to each road and the interest now due is as follows:

| Railroad Companies. | Amount of bonds issued. | Interest due. |
|---|---|---|
| Union Pacific R. R. | $27,236,512 | $2,043,960 81 |
| Central Pacific R. R. | 25,885,000 | 2,326,534 45 |
| Western Pacific R. R. | 1,970,000 | 127,794 97 |
| Sioux City & Pacific R.R. | 1,628,320 | 203,473 14 |
| Kansas Pacific | 6,303,000 | 549,281 65 |
| Central Pac. Calon Pacific | 1,000,000 | 320,210 51 |
| Total | $64,818,832 | $7,101,565 26 |

Letters were addressed to the Treasurers of the roads asking them to pay the debt, but only two of them answered and they both "assume and argue that no interest is payable by the companies until the maturity of the bonds, thirty days after the date of issue, at which time, unless payment shall be made more rapidly than heretofore, the interest will be double the principal, and both together will probably greatly exceed the value of the roads."

The seven million dollars now unpaid excellently illustrates the advantages of subsidies to railroads. The people will better appreciate the horrors of the arrangement, when the interest shall amount to double the principal and the whole amount due shall be over a hundred million dollars.

Philadelphia is threatened with a bridge trouble in regard to the bridge proposed to be built over the Delaware to Camden. Hon. Leonard Myers, in behalf of the owners of twenty million dollars worth of property along the Delaware urges the Secretary of War to withhold his approval of the Speakman contract for building the bridge over the Delaware river until satisfactory stipulations are given that its navigation will not be interfered with, and especially that the bridge shall be of sufficient height to allow free passage for the largest vessels. But the friends of the bridge maintain that it will not interfere with navigation, and that Mr. Speakman is willing to do what the project is full of great and lasting benefits to the public. We are told that "by it the United States secures the most important link in a new post route for the mails. All the travel from Portland to New Orleans will be afforded a great facility above all those hitherto enjoyed, while the entire population of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania will thus obtain a means of intercourse long needed and now imperatively demanded."

The St. Louis, pioneer vessel of the Liverpool and Mississippi steamship line, has arrived at New Orleans after a speedy and prosperous voyage. The second steamer, the Crescent City, left Liverpool on the 20th ultimo, and will soon reach port. These vessels are new and are about 2,000 tons burthen. Four other steamers are now building expressly for the line, and are constructed so as to cross the bar below New Orleans at all times, without detention. This is an event of no ordinary importance to the interests of the Mississippi Valley, for this new line of steamers, it may inaugurate a great system of direct trade with Europe, that will give the people of the West an ever available check upon the encroachments of railway monopolies.

Senator Sprague is now put upon the defense to vindicate himself from the charge of being guilty of a most grave offense—that of aiding the enemy in time of war by trading him arms and ammunition for cotton. This accusation was openly made by Congressman Jenckes, of Rhode Island, in a speech at Providence. In proof of the charge a report is cited made by Judge Advocate General Holt, in 1865, upon Sprague's intercourse with the rebels in Texas. The matter was hushed up. It is alleged, but it is not too late to have it unearthed, and the truth or falsity of the charges definitely determined.

Ex Revenue Commissioner Wells is credited with the prediction that there will be a lively contest in Congress over the Speakership of the new House of Representatives, and that the Revenue Reformers believe they will have strength enough to choose their own officers in entire sympathy with their tariff views.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Now comes Bayfield, claiming that it should be the Lake Superior commercial emporium. A table kept since 1858, showing the time of opening and closing of the Superior, or Duluth and Bayfield harbors, shows that the season of navigation at the latter place averages thirty-five days. Vessels can enter Bayfield harbor at any time, and when there are sixty miles nearer New York, and seventy miles nearer San Francisco, than at Chicago.

A semi-official announcement is made that an attempt by American citizens at a private settlement with the British Government, of their Alabama claims, is a violation of law, which will be punished.

After a long examination, the application for an extension of the Singer Sewing Machine patent has been refused. Two million dollars of protection will thus be taken off the manufacturer of these machines, the Singer improvement, and a reduction in the price of all kinds of sewing machines will be effected, amounting to at least fifteen dollars in each instance.

A lad of about fifteen years of age, of Auburn, Mass., was attacked last week by a large gray wolf, which fastened its beak and talons into the boy's legs and shoulders, and would not be frightened off by kicks or screams. His uncle, who happened to be near by, heard the noise and ran to the rescue, when the eagle turned on him and he was obliged to beat it to death in self defense. The fierce creature's wings measured nearly eight feet cross from tip to tip, and around one leg was tied a piece of rope, showing it had escaped from some cage.

The moder n invention for keeping fruits by artificial cold, depends for its success simply on the retardation of the sugar state of the fruit. As the gentleman himself expresses it: "I place any fruit in this cold room, and compel it to suspend its functions of ripening until I will it, by bringing it again to a warmer temperature."

Fifty Chinamen are soon to be settled in Shelby county, Iowa, for the purpose of improving and opening up farms. This is simply an experiment; but, if it proves successful, a large number are to be brought in.

The fanciest headdress yet seen in New York is a coronet of glass Geissler tubes, filled with colored electric rays emanating from a small galvanic battery set in the chignon.

A Boston lady proposes, the authorities permitting, and the police protecting, to plant Virginia creepers or woodbines to cover the telegraph poles in the rural districts. The idea is delightful; uniting with beauty is a tasteful one, and now is just the season for acting upon it.

One of the interesting facts developed by consulting the records of the business of the country made by the commercial agencies, is that in all the cities over a hundred thousand inhabitants the tendency of trade in its various branches is to center into two or three large controlling houses, to the natural detriment of smaller dealers in the same line of business.

Since the close of the war a remarkable increase is noticeable in the production of peanuts, and in many of the smaller plantations in the border States they have largely superseded tobacco. Virginia will send to market this year 200,000 bushels, Tennessee 300,000, Georgia and the Carolinas from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels, which, together with what we import from Africa, will furnish an abundant supply. The crop is one of the most profitable and easily raised that farmers produce, and the yield in poor soil ranges from eighty to one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. At the time of gathering the crop they are worth only about $1 25 per bushel, but after being kept until the African crop is exhausted their value ranges from $2 50 to $3 00 per bushel in this market.

## PERSONAL.

The Tammany demonstration crowd were immensely bored by Governor Seymour's speech, and hugely tickled by Fisk's, so that a correspondent says that Fisk could get twenty votes in New York to Seymour's one.

A Columbus letter, purporting to give a view of the cyphons in Cox's own state of his action, says: "As to the course of Governor Cox, it may be said that he is sustained by many thoughtful minds whose approbation is no small thing. Whether he will always have the great evidence that the Republican party in Ohio will adopt him as a martyr."

Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Premier of Ontario, Canada, stated in a recent speech that his advanced age would soon compel his retirement from public life.

When Dr. Marvel, elsewhiss Donand K Mitchell, fixed his farm house at Edgewood ne, wishing to decide on the most picturesque corner for the front door ordered a heavy load of st ne be hauled to that spot. The driver of the driver seek the easiest grade at whatever cost of effort. The avenue followed the path thus made.

John Stanton, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who died on Wednesday, at the age of forty, was better known to the public as "Cozy O'Lanm."

The Hungarian prima donna, Rosa Csillag, after twenty years success in all the opera houses of Europe, is about to try the effect upon the American audiences of her music-scopraso soprano voice.

Wendell Phillips says he does not want to be elected Governor, but would be glad to come so near it that Boston should be in doubt for twenty-four hours whether Claflin was elected.

Senator Morton authorizes a flat contradiction of the report that he has to accept the English mission when the Indiana Legislature adjourns, and says he has no intention of going to England under any circumstances.

## STATE NEWS.

The name of the Lancaster paper, *Father Abraham*, is to be changed to that of the *Weekly Intelligencer*.

During October the shipments of coal from Dunbar, Fayette county, were 1,002,000 bushels, and of coke 26,000 bushels.

Hiram Goodman, aged thirty-five, committed suicide in Reading on Wednesday last. Mental aberration, produced by excessive drinking, was the cause.

Asa Packer's income from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is said to be $30 a day. Who wouldn't own a railroad?

Thomas Robinson has severed his connection with the Butler *Eagle*.

A banking house is soon to be established in East Brady—capital, $50,000 to $75,000.

The *Press* claims that Philadelphia has the finest bullfish in the country.

Judge J. A. Shively died at Schellsburg, Bedford county, on the 27th ult., in the sixty-third year of his age.

The Evangelical Church at Woodward, Center county—the only one in the village—was burned a few days ago, under alarming circumstances: "Two gentlemen attempted to widen the aperture for the bell rope by a heated iron, and set fire to the floor, which spread so rapidly as to become beyond control, and the building, which was of wood, was soon enveloped in flames."

Mr. Reisinger, formerly of the Franklin *Citizen*, has purchased the Meadville *Republican*, and Mr. Whitesetires. The paper has attained a large circulation under Mr. W.'s management, and enjoyed a substantial prosperity.

C. Parkhurst, a young clerk, who eloped about a year ago with the wife of his employer, a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, was found last week by detectives, carrying a sort of Arcadian felicity with the gentle fair one, in Cherokee, Iowa, and carried back to Philadelphia to be tried for grand larceny.

Frederick Oster, Sr., died suddenly at St. Clairsville, Bedford county, on the 30th ult., aged eighty-eight years.

The earthquake which Erie and other towns in this State experienced on Tuesday last, turns out to have been caused by the nitroglycerine explosion near Painesville, Ohio.

Says the Germantown *Telegraph*: One of the noblest cases of unostentatious benevolence on record has just come to light at the office of the Register of Wills, on the occasion of filing the will of Miss Holland, deceased, who has left the hundred thousand dollars in legacies to various public institutions, religious societies, etc., with a direction that no public notice of it should be made. This noble hearted woman has been all her life giving money through the agency of others, in order not to be known, and her parting liberality only came to light accidentally from some of the executors appealing to be present when the will was filed.

John Wyeth was the editor of the first paper established in Harrisburg. It was called *The Oracle of Dauphin*, and was first issued in 1791.

Since the numerous fires in Towanda, the people are seriously thinking of getting another steam fire engine.

Westmoreland county is the fifth in extent of population in Western Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Stevens, of Standing Stone, Lycoming county, raised this season twenty-four citrons, weighing 95 pounds, and 21 pumpkins, weighing 285 pounds. The largest weighed twenty-four pounds and the smallest eight pounds.

The Lancaster *Express* of Wednesday says: A singular and fatal accident occurred near David Landis's mill, in West Lampeter township, yesterday morning, at the residence of Mrs. John Weidler. Mr. Weidler, in the morning of that day a son of Mrs. Worth, aged about fifteen years, in company with a smaller brother, went on the garret to examine a mouse trap which he had set the evening previous. In reaching the trap the boys were obliged to pass under a lot of tobacco hanging on the rafters, which ignited from their candle. An explosion followed, from the effects of which the oldest boy's hair was singed, and his face badly burned. The small boy informed his mother of the affair, who at once proceeded to the scene of the accident, where she found her boy in a helpless condition. She carried him down stairs and called some of her neighbors, but before any relief could be administered death took place. There is some uncertainty as to the cause of the explosion, but it is believed. From the fact that there was a canister of rock powder standing uncorked under the tobacco—if the existence of which the family had no knowledge—it is supposed that a spark of fire fell into the canister from the burning tobacco, causing the explosion.

Rev. Bernard C. Wolff, D. D., of the Reformed Church, died in Lancaster, Wednesday evening, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He reduced to practical form and organized the first successful effort for the endowment of a theological seminary in the German Reformed Church, while still a young man, and before entering the ministry.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: Negotiations, which have been pending for some time, for the purchase of the Fairchance Iron Works property, were closed on Monday evening, and the papers signed. A company, represented by Mr. Thompson, of Racine, Wisconsin, purchased for the price of $250,000. The property is to be operated by a joint stock company, Mr. Oliphant retaining an interest equal to $150,000. The railroad from Uniontown to the works will be commenced and completed at the very earliest practicable period. That the railroad will be built is a fixed fact, and that it will have a decided influence on the business prosperity of Uniontown and the southern section of our county is equally true.

The Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* ridicules the English Mission business by sober-y asserting that "there is some talk of its being offered to Daniel Dougherty Esq." The writer wittily doubts, however, whether "Dan" would consent to leave his business to serve the country in that capacity!

## OBITUARY.

### Pierre Jules Baroche.

The cable announces the death at the age of sixty-eight, of M. Baroche, a prominent character in French politics for thirty-seven years. After completing his collegiate education, he entered upon the practice of law, and was known as one of the most zealous advocates in Paris. After conducting several important cases and filling several minor offices acceptably, he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1847, as a defender and supporter of the Republic and opponent of the Orleans dynasty. He early gave in his adhesion to Napoleon and has been one of his most devoted adherents, even in support of most infamous measure. He was first rewarded with the offices of Magistrate and of Minister. He entered the Magistracy as Procureur-General of the Republic for the Court of Appeals of Paris. In 1850 he became Minister of the Interior. After the rupture between the Assembly and Napoleon he took sides with the latter, and, as Minister, urged and obtained the passage of the law suspending the right of meeting in public and interdicting the meetings of electors. He also obtained the laws re-establishing the censorship of the press, and for the transportation of condemned political prisoners. The proposition to limit the electoral franchise to three years' residence, in consequence of which he was again taken into the confidence on the majority. After the *coup d'etat* of December he accepted the Presidency of the Consultative Commission and was officially appointed to proclaim the vote re-establishing the Empire. Subsequently he was made President of the Council of State, with the rank of Minister, and on the 3d of February, 1852, was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. In January, 1860, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position he held for a short time only; in January, 1863, he was made Minister of Justice, and in October, 1864, a Senator of France.

### Luigi Cibrario.

One of Italy's most noted authors and political economists, Luigi Cibrario, is no more. His numerous works on philosophy, politics and general literature show the versatility of his genius, and his "Economia Politica del Medio Evo," the most popular work on political economy published in this generation, placed him in the foremost rank of European authors. He was a warm personal friend of that unfortunate monarch, Carlo Alberto. Under the government of Victor Emanuel he was successively Minister of Finance, of Public Instruction, of Foreign Affairs, and of State. Few ministers have held so many important public trusts with such credit to themselves, and none can be more missed in the present state of affairs in Italy.

## THE LAST LOTTERY.

### History of the Mercantile Library Gift Concert of San Francisco.

The association was authorized by the California Legislature last February, and tickets were sold, at first at five dollars each in gold, or six dollars in currency. The number issued was 200,000, and the amount of the prizes $500,000 in gold, the prizes ranging from $100,000 to $50 each, 628 in number. The proceeds of the lottery are to be devoted to the paying of the indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association. The enterprise has had varying prospects of success. At one time a suit for an injunction against its continuance, on the ground that it was immoral, was brought, and the drawing was once postponed from September 1 to October 2, because only half the tickets were sold. The Bank of California has, however, acted as treasurer of the affair, and it was believed that there would be no dishonesty nor trick about it, and in consequence the sale of tickets during the past two months has been rapid. Van Frank Coleman took the contract of advertising and selling the tickets, receiving $1 on each ticket sold, out of the lottery, and were to receive therefor $125,000, which, if all the tickets were sold, would leave $375,000 for the benefit of the Library Association. Since the 15th ult. the price of tickets has been gradually raised by speculators, as fast as they were sold, it is stated, at as high as $30 in gold each. Here the latest quotations were $25 in currency each, and only a large number of fifties and $10 to $5 each.

Very elaborate arrangements were made to insure perfect fairness in the drawings. $50 having been offered as a premium for the best model of an apparatus for that purpose. Fifteen different models were submitted to a board of master mechanics, from which needs adopted for the drawings were very ingenious contrivances, being so arranged as to turn in every conceivable way, and thoroughly mix the tickets, and at the same time were so fitted with glass that the audience could see the tickets all the time. All the tickets having been sold, the Library Association will realize, against the protest of many of their more thoughtful and considerate members, $375,000. In the pavilion at San Francisco, in which the drawing took place at least ten thousand people were congregated on the evening, and the streets in front of the newspaper offices were crowded. A hundred or more prominent citizens took their places upon the stand, and the drawings were conducted quietly and carefully, occupying several hours.

Another Line of steamships, have added a new vessel to their popular line, the "Ismalia" which arrived at New York on Saturday with a very valuable cargo of Mediterranean goods, and which will sail on Saturday for Glasgow. The vessel was built at Glasgow about four months ago for this company, and was originally intended for the East India trade via the Mediterranean, but went into this branch of their line for a short time.

With the most open exercise of Government influence in favor of annexation to Canada, the vote in Newfoundland was only 1,961 for that scheme to 1,960 against.

Information has been received that the Malta and Algiers section of the Marseilles, Algiers and Malta Railway has successfully submerged on the 11th of October.

### An Autumn Hymn

BY T. W. PARSONS.

Should autumn's golden days depart
And darken into winter?
A lesson in the grateful heart—
A harvest for the mind!

For autumn and his golden days,
For all his goodly things,
We'll sing a hearty song of praise,
For that autumn brings.

Dear God! who gav'st the kindly rain
To summer's drouth to fall,
Thy gentle hand in ripening the grain
But sustained ripened all.

For autumn's glad and golden days,
For all his bounties given,
We'll sing a cheerful song of praise,
For all that autumn brings.

Though autumn suns more coldly shine,
Yearly more pale and wan,
Night keeps the Pleiads' radiant sign;
Morn wears the Northern star.

And though his fields be bare and brown,
Old autumn's praise we'll sing;
Gather'd garn'd is all now grown,
And autumn shall be king!


FOR
SPAVIN
AND
RING-BONE,
A RADICAL CURE.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
ALFRED J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST,
44 SIXTH ST., third door above Penn, Pittsburgh

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Mr. SAMUEL DICKEY,
(Late with F. Sellers & Co.,) has been admitted to our firm, to date from August 1st, 1870.
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
No. 80 Water street.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
White Sand, Pure Article.
Delivered in bulk on board of the Railroad Car at $3 00 per ton. Freight to Pittsburgh, 34c per 100 lbs. The cheapest way Sand has ever been offered in St. Louis, for the Flint and Bottle makers. Address,
W. W. YOUNG, BRO & CO.,
613 N. Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Hance Bros. and White's
Fluid Extracts,
Sugar Coated Pills
AND
GRANULES,
EQUAL TO ANY MADE,
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
City and Country Druggists
WILL RECEIVE A LARGE DISCOUNT BY PURCHASING THE ABOVE GOODS DIRECT FROM US. WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT.
McClarran
& McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
AGENTS FOR PITTSBURGH
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

SILK WARP
CASHMERES
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE
RICHMOND M'FG. CO.
Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their
"QUAKER STYLES"
OF
Richmond Prints,
AT
188 Church Street, New York.
"QUAKER STYLES"
Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.
For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.
RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR
Richmond "Quaker" Prints.
nwss

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Bizets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.
A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

HOTELS.
THE LACLEDE HOUSE.
FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.
J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,
COR. WEST MADISON AND CANAL STS.,
Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots.
CHICAGO, ILL.
NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FALL STOCK
Boots and Shoes,
AT
WHOLESALE.
Gill & Brother,
113 WOOD STREET,
OUR OWN MAKE
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Custom-Made Boots,
Women's, Misses' and Children's
GOAT, MOROCCO AND CALF
BALMORALS
BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED,
Of all the Latest Styles and Qualities.
CITY MADE GOODS
AT FACTORY PRICES.
MINERS' NAILED
BOOTS AND BROGANS.
Gum Shoes at Factory Rates.
SEE EASTERN HILLS DUPLICATED.

GILL & BRO.,
NO. 118 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Cheapest Wholesale Boot and Shoe House in the City.
Boots, Shoes and Gums.
FALL STOCK JUST RECEIVED,
OF ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
And will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices,
Agent for Philadelphia City Made Goods
AT FACTORY PRICES.
Orders from Country Dealers will be filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Call and exmamine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. Borland,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
RETAIL STORE—98 MARKET STREET.

NEW FRUIT.
New London Layer and Behesa Raisins;
New Zante Currants;
New Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.
New Smyrna Figs;
New Turkey Prunes;
New Seedless Raisins,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.
LACE CURTAINS,
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBRAQUINS, of latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES,
SPRING MATTRESSES, and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Hinge Folding Spring Bed, no taking out to clean Required.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET.

THE
DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
Is the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOVE made in this city. For sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city, Pa.

HARDWARE.
BEAVER FALLS
Cutlery Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cutlery.
Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
Price Lists furnished on application.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
BEAVER FALLS, PENNA.

Logan, Gregg & Co.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
62 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
Horse Shoes and Nails,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE.
Which we offer at
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
Duquesne Savings Bank,
No. 64 Fourth Avenue.
Capital, $100,000. Privileges, $500,000.
Open Daily from 9 until 3 o'clock. Also on Saturday Nights.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards, and Interest allowed. The Interest, if not drawn, will be credited as Principal, thus compounding for the Depositor. By special agreement interest will be allowed on daily balances, subject to check at any time.
DIRECTORS:
James T. Brady, President, of James T. Brady & Co., Bankers.
Simon Beymer, Vice President, of Beymer, Bannan & Co., Bankers.
Thomas H. Bingham, of Bingham, Cassel & Co.
John Caven, of R. & J. Caven & Co.
John H. McMasters, Turnbull & McMasters.
Arthur Le Leary, of C. O'Leary & Bro.
Lewis Childs, of H. Childs & Co.
J. P. Estep, of Phelps, Parke & Co.
Wm. Phillips, of Phillips & Co.
Brooks of Charter and By-laws furnished at the Bank.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
R. B. WILKINS, Solicitor.

MASONIC
Deposit Savings Bank
NO. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET,
CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY, PITTSBURGH.
Capital...$200,000 Privilege...$500,000.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other Good Security.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Certificates bearing interest loaned for deposits made for a specified time. If not called for when due, will be treated on interest without further notice by depositor.
Married Women and persons under age are privileged by the Charter to deposit money in their own name.
Deposits made by a married woman in her own name cannot be attached by the creditors of her husband, but gives her absolute control.
Money deposited by persons under age, in their own name, they can check for at pleasure, and cannot be interfered with by parents or guardians.
Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Open Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
President—CHARLES W. BATCHELOR.
Cashier—JAMES M. PAUL.
Solicitor—ALGERNON S. BELL.
DIRECTORS.
Charles W. Batchelor, C. F. Wells, Alfred Patterson, G. G. Siddle, Robert Pitcairn, John Chislett, R. J. Anderson, Wm. Nevin, W. F. Lang.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory,
No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBUR

**Jas T. Brady & Co.,**

SUCCESSORS TO A. JONES & CO.

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

**BANKERS,**

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,**

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

**BANKERS,**

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 4, 1870.

A very active demand for money is the prominent feature of one local money market. This demand appears to represent the legitimate wants of trade, and not speculative, and it is gratifying that our banks, as well as discounters, are able to accommodate the requirements of customers liberally, and very little acceptable paper is seen on the open market. The deposits at the banks are well kept up, and a very healthy financial condition exists. The news of the armistice had a most exhilarating effect on business circles as well as on the public generally, and if it should result in establishing peace in France and Germany, we can confidently expect a most prosperous career of business in all branches of trade to follow.

—Government bonds were dull and lower, and closed at a marked decline. The ten-forties are firmer than the other series in consequence of the Secretary of the Treasury having determined to allow banks of currency to the extent of 90 per cent. of the face value of those bonds, an amount equal to that allowed upon the six per cent. bonds, which arrangement is likely to cause an extensive substitution by the banks of ten-forties in place of the six per cents. now deposited as the basis of circulation.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 119 | 119¼ | 119¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '62 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 107¾ | 108 | 108 |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '65 new | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 10-40s | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |

—The New York *Tribune* says: There will, doubtless, be some "gnashing of teeth" on the part of the speculators for a rise, but people generally will welcome this change for the better in the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury as an indication of his disposition to want the schemes of men who propose to imbue upon the necessities of the unreasonable ones. A further depression may be reasonably anticipated upon the declaration of peace between Prussia and France. And then we all be near to the session of Congress when we may expect some definite measures to restore the country to specie currency. It will be disagreeable to Congress if the present opportunity be allowed to lapse without definite action upon the subject, and if it should be delayed without good reason, the members to censure and complain; a problem of specie payments can be solved in winter, and consequently, under the favorable expansion and inflation will operate, there will be more disposition in trading of industrial interests of this country upon a sound basis will welcome the time when silver is conducted upon a redeemable currency.

The Wall street markets were buoyant and higher upon the receipt of the armistice news.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth ave., shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Exchange during the day:

| Nov. 4, 1870. | 9.30 A. M. | 10.30 A. M. | 12.30 P. M. | 1.30 P. M. | 2.30 P. M. | 3.30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 10-40s | | | | | | |
| Central Pacific bonds | | | | | | |
| Virginia 6s | | | | | | |
| Missouri 6s | | | | | | |
| Canton Co. | | | | | | |
| Cumberland preferred | | | | | | |
| Quicksilver | | | | | | |
| Quicksilver preferred | | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | | | | | | |
| Reading | | | | | | |
| Wabash | | | | | | |
| Wabash preferred | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | | | | | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | | | | | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi preferred | | | | | | |
| Illinois Central | | | | | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | | | | | | |
| Chicago & Rock Island | | | | | | |
| Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne | | | | | | |
| Western Union Telegraph | | | | | | |

SALES.

1,000 bales U. S. November.....67½
1,000 bales U. S. December.....67½
3,000 bales November.....67½

REFINED.

The market opened a shade firmer; trade very dull, however, still buyers only for immediate purchasing. The asking rates were steady: November, 22½c; December, 22½; January, February and March, 1871, 22½; and January to June, 22½c.

—By Western Union Telegram.—

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—*The Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry on the creek to-day, and a little more doing in oil certificates. Prices did not differ from those of yesterday. In the evening prices became weaker on lower creek; 82 Cash@85½ were bid for Cash certificates; 81 bids 15 for gravity. On Upper creek $1 90 was the general buying price, with *free* sellers at $2 95.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 90
500 bbls upper creek.....2 90
1,000 bbls upper creek H. G.....3 25
500 bbls lower creek H. G.....3 25
1,000 bbls Oil City H. G.....3 10
1,000 bbls Oil City H. G.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 10
250 bbls Roseville.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 07½
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 05
425 bbls Roseville.....3 00
2,000 bbls lower creek R. O. 30 days.....3 00

—New York, November 1.—Crude in bulk firm at 12½; sales 800 bbls. Refined very quiet, but prices held with considerable sales 53,000 bbls spot at 25½, closing at this price. Sales of 275 bbls Philadelphia delivery shows a little more call for shipment at same figure. Sales of 3,700 bbls Refined, October, at 22½@; 1,000 bbls at 22½c.

OIL CITY, November 4.—Market unchanged; $2 05@3 10 for irrespective on Lower Creek, and $3 on upper creek for 1,000 bbls. Case oil 27½.

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet at $2 90 on upper creek for 1,000 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The market is steady at 22c standard white, spot, 22½c month of November.

ROUSEVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet; offering $3 10, asking $3 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 4.—Market quiet at $3 10@3 15.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude $8 90 ₱ bbl; refined 19½@ gallon.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 4, 2.45 P. M.—Market quiet; crude, 12c. Refined—1,000 bbls spot sold at 26½c; last half November, 25c; Philadelphia spot at 22½c.

HOUSEVILLE, November 4—Market dull and very little doing; offering $3 10, with little disposition to buy or sell.

TITUSVILLE, November 4—Market quiet and sales at $3 05.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4—Refined, spot, 22½@; November 22½@3d, 22½; asked, December 22½; November to December 22½@. Demand light. Crude, 12c. No sales reported. Crude 11½. TITUSVILLE, November 4—Market very quiet at $2 95@3 07½.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 2—Market quiet at $2 95, in sales.

**Crude Oil Received by Rail.**

| | Bbls. | |
|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Oil Works | 40 | Fairview Oil Works |
| Commercial Oil Works | 274 | Imperial Oil Works |
| Star Oil Works | 222 | Riverside Oil Works |
| Sun Beam Oil Works | 222 | Standard Oil Works |
| A B Mills | 85 | G Buchanan |
| David Hay & Co. | 30 | Pennock & Boone |

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, November 5, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market was moderately firm in yesterday's session, but the principal drawback being a difference of opinion among dealers in regard to the true value of the raw material. The result was only a limited business was disposed of. Holders have but little fall to the present prices being maintained. The October shipments by the Pennsylvania Railroad is reported as follows: Refined 49,038 bbls; crude 12 half bbls and 12 casks; total 49,062 bbls.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were: November, 83c; spot, 82½@83c; all year, S. O., 83c, with purchasers at 12c under figure.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S. O. November.....82½c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year.....82½
3,000 bbls November.....82½

REFINED.

The market opened a shade firmer; trade very dull, however, still buyers only for immediate purchasing. The asking rates were steady: November, 22½c; December, 22½; January, February and March, 1871, 22½; and January to June, 22½c.

—By Western Union Telegram.—

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—*The Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry on the creek to-day, and a little more doing in oil certificates. Prices did not differ from those of yesterday. In the evening prices became weaker on lower creek; 82 Cash@85½ were bid for Cash certificates; 81 bids 15 for gravity. On Upper creek $1 90 was the general buying price, with *free* sellers at $2 95.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 90
500 bbls upper creek.....2 90
1,000 bbls lower creek H. G.....3 25
500 bbls lower creek H. G.....3 25
1,000 bbls Oil City H. G.....3 10
1,000 bbls Oil City H. G.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 10
250 bbls Roseville.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 07½
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 05
425 bbls Roseville.....3 00
2,000 bbls lower creek R. O. 30 days.....3 00

—New York, November 1.—Crude in bulk firm at 12½; sales 800 bbls. Refined very quiet, but prices held with considerable sales 53,000 bbls spot at 25½, closing at this price. Sales of 275 bbls Philadelphia delivery shows a little more call for shipment at same figure. Sales of 3,700 bbls Refined, October, at 22½@; 1,000 bbls at 22½c.

OIL CITY, November 4.—Market unchanged; $2 05@3 10 for irrespective on Lower Creek, and $3 on upper creek for 1,000 bbls. Case oil 27½.

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet at $2 90 on upper creek for 1,000 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The market is steady at 22c standard white, spot, 22½c month of November.

ROUSEVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet; offering $3 10, asking $3 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 4.—Market quiet at $3 10@3 15.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude $8 90 ₱ bbl; refined 19½@ gallon.

—The New York *Tribune* says: There will, doubtless, be some "gnashing of teeth" on the part of the speculators for a rise, but people generally will welcome this change for the better in the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury as an indication of his disposition to want the schemes of men who propose to imbue upon the necessities of the unreasonable ones. A further depression may be reasonably anticipated upon the declaration of peace between Prussia and France. And then we all be near to the session of Congress when we may expect some definite measures to restore the country to specie currency. It will be disagreeable to Congress if the present opportunity be allowed to lapse without definite action upon the subject, and if it should be delayed without good reason, the members to censure and complain; a problem of specie payments can be solved in winter, and consequently, under the favorable expansion and inflation will operate, there will be more disposition in trading of industrial interests of this country upon a sound basis will welcome the time when silver is conducted upon a redeemable currency.

The Wall street markets were buoyant and higher upon the receipt of the armistice news.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 60 Fourth ave., shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Exchange during the day:

| Nov. 4, 1870. | 9.30 A. M. | 10.30 A. M. | 12.30 P. M. | 1.30 P. M. | 2.30 P. M. | 3.30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1867 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1868 | | | | | | |
| U. S. 10-40s | | | | | | |
| Central Pacific bonds | | | | | | |
| Virginia 6s | | | | | | |
| Missouri 6s | | | | | | |
| Canton Co. | | | | | | |
| Cumberland preferred | | | | | | |
| Quicksilver | | | | | | |
| Quicksilver preferred | | | | | | |
| Pacific Mail | | | | | | |
| Reading | | | | | | |
| Wabash | | | | | | |
| Wabash preferred | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | | | | | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi | | | | | | |
| Ohio & Mississippi preferred | | | | | | |
| Illinois Central | | | | | | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | | | | | | |
| Chicago & Rock Island | | | | | | |
| Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne | | | | | | |
| Western Union Telegraph | | | | | | |

SALES.

1,000 bbls S. O. November.....67½
1,000 bbls S. O. all year.....82½
3,000 bbls November.....67½

REFINED.

The market opened a shade firmer; trade very dull, however, still buyers only for immediate purchasing. The asking rates were steady: November, 22½c; December, 22½; January, February and March, 1871, 22½; and January to June, 22½c.

—By Western Union Telegram.—

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—*The Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry on the creek to-day, and a little more doing in oil certificates. Prices did not differ from those of yesterday. In the evening prices became weaker on lower creek; 82 Cash@85½ were bid for Cash certificates; 81 bids 15 for gravity. On Upper creek $1 90 was the general buying price, with *free* sellers at $2 95.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 95
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 90
500 bbls upper creek.....2 90
1,000 bbls lower creek H. G.....3 25
500 bbls lower creek H. G.....3 25
1,000 bbls Oil City H. G.....3 10
1,000 bbls Oil City H. G.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 10
250 bbls Roseville.....3 10
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 07½
1,000 bbls Roseville.....3 05
425 bbls Roseville.....3 00
2,000 bbls lower creek R. O. 30 days.....3 00

—New York, November 1.—Crude in bulk firm at 12½; sales 800 bbls. Refined very quiet, but prices held with considerable sales 53,000 bbls spot at 25½, closing at this price. Sales of 275 bbls Philadelphia delivery shows a little more call for shipment at same figure. Sales of 3,700 bbls Refined, October, at 22½@; 1,000 bbls at 22½c.

OIL CITY, November 4.—Market unchanged; $2 05@3 10 for irrespective on Lower Creek, and $3 on upper creek for 1,000 bbls. Case oil 27½.

TITUSVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet at $2 90 on upper creek for 1,000 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—The market is steady at 22c standard white, spot, 22½c month of November.

ROUSEVILLE, November 4.—Market quiet; offering $3 10, asking $3 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 4.—Market quiet at $3 10@3 15.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—Market quiet and unchanged; crude $8 90 ₱ bbl; refined 19½@ gallon.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, November 4, 2.45 P. M.—Market quiet; crude, 12c. Refined—1,000 bbls spot sold at 26½c; last half November, 25c; Philadelphia spot at 22½c.

HOUSEVILLE, November 4—Market dull and very little doing; offering $3 10, with little disposition to buy or sell.

TITUSVILLE, November 4—Market quiet and sales at $3 05.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4—Refined, spot, 22½c; November 22½@3d, 22½; asked, December 22½; November to December 22½@. Demand light. Crude, 12c. No sales reported. Crude 11½.

TITUSVILLE, November 4—Market very quiet at $2 95@3 07½.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 2—Market quiet at $2 95, in sales.

**Crude Oil Received by Rail.**

| | Bbls. | |
|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Oil Works | 40 | Fairview Oil Works |
| Commercial Oil Works | 274 | Imperial Oil Works |
| Star Oil Works | 222 | Riverside Oil Works |
| Sun Beam Oil Works | 222 | Standard Oil Works |
| A B Mills | 85 | G Buchanan |
| David Hay & Co. | 30 | Pennock & Boone |

## DUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, November 4, 1870. }

ASHES—The markets are essentially at change worthy of note. Indeed, business seems to have settled down to an easy jog, and everything moves along tinly. We hear of no complaints of dull ss, on the contrary, business men seem to ased with the present state of things, look hopefully towards the future. e white frosts, then rain," is the old adage. If this be true, we may look out for a ir, perhaps settlement of the rivers, thus let out the waiting boat.

In the article of flour there is not the slightest change. Mills are alone, we shall simply support a fair trade demand. Grain is selling freely, and prices remain just about me as the past week. Groceries are r more active at former quotations. Rad provision rates are firm, and dealers re- a light stock and fair trade. The local ate are well supplied.

following are the wholesale prices, on- ower's method:

ES—The market is overstocked, and the still very come. Receipts since our last ort have been 2,500 bbls, and 1,000 bbls ond 2,767 casks to same 48 days so.

ne—The market continues to move along y, with a fair demand. We quote as to descriptions. The current rates were: bottle, Pitcairn Trade, 6½@7c; Monon- 6c; pony do., 5½@5¾c; refined 15c ₱ cwt., 3½ ₱ gallon.

S AND BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales made at various prices, ranging from 30@ gallon.

—Receipts 30 packages; sales prime ice at 16@22c; fair to medium 23@25c ₱ lb.

se Cheese—The supply is in excess of the nd, which causes a dull market. We are ed to make no change in quotations.

—The supply is fair. Consumptive ds 30 ₱ bush; Wabash

—Selling at 15@c a bbl; Wabash

—We have nothing new to note, the ket is steady, and sales were regular at

—Receipts 30c proof 41 0% high- ; 1 bbl, 41 ₱ gallon.

—The stock is abundant and of ing flavor. Sales regularly made at the ing prices: Bright to choice sugar cured, 8½@9c; medium do., 8@8½c; plain do., 7½@8c; bacon, 9@9½c.

—Hams and breakfast bacon are more ed and prime are encouraged with ases. The supply is ample. Peachblows ₱ bushel; Jersey sweets at $3@4 00 ₱

—Continues weak with a declining tendency. Prime or standard brands to at former quotations.

—Firm and unchanged. Extreme low Ohio, Monongahela, Ky. Pools, No. 1, 9c.

—Firm at former quotations.

—Firm and unchanged.

—Firm and unchanged.

—Firm and unchanged

# The Daily Commercial.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.


Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Rain Watches—National Watch Co., Chicago.
N. O. Sugar and Molasses—J. S. Dilworth & Co.
New Book—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Dissolution—Hawkins & Williams.
Lot for Sale—R. C. O. Sproul.
Fifteenth Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
First Methodist Church—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. H. C. Fiske.
Hazelwood Christian Chapel—Dr. C. G. Barthol-omew.
Central Reformed Presbyterian Congregation—Rev. John Wallace.
Hazelwood Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. S. Stuchell.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Warm Air Furnace and Ranges—R. S. Kell & Co.
Peiffers' Rosin Soap Sale—A. Kelly.
Package Lost—304 Penn street.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Situation Wanted—Bookkeeper, this office.
Situation Wanted—Nurse & Baby.
Boarding—162 Fourth avenue.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal—Henry & Co.
Safes and Bank Locks—Hall's Safe and Lock Co.
Building and Lot at Auction—A. Leggate.
Jenkins's Snow Flake Flour.
Merchant Iron—Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.
Clothing—Uffing, Puttmeister & Co.
Land for Sale—T. F. Stewart.
Increase of Stock—A. L. Smith.
Building Sites for Sale—C. H. Love.
To the Ruptured—Dr. Keyser.
Horse Shoes, Anvils—Rowe, Graff & Co.
Steinway Pianos—Kleber & Bro.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
St. Bridget's Fair—Eleventh Ward.
Opera House—Foundling of Paris.
Academy of Music—La Sonnambula and Ernani.
Masonic Hall—Ada Tesman's Female Minstrels.
Grand Military Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Hall—Mendelssohn Quintette Club.
Mercantile Library Hall—Allegory and Tableaux.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cheese Also—Fier, Dunning & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Selling and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Fresh Canned Goods—John A. Renshaw.
Lloyd's Great Maps—R. S. Davis & Co.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Diseases of the Lungs—Dr. Keyser.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Keenster's Sale of Real Estate.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Pub lic Sale of Coal Land—John Blair.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Nutting.
Trees, Trees—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Stees & Co.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Dairy Washer and Wringer.


## CITY MATTERS.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1870. | 7:35 | 4:35 | 10:35 |
| Height of barometer, inches | 29.36 | 29.37 | 29.38 |
| Change since last report | —.02 | —.01 | —0.04 |
| Thermometer | 32° | 33° | 30° |
| Change in 24 hours | | | —3° |
| Direction of wind | E. | S. W. | N. W. |
| Velocity of wind—miles per hour | calm | 4 | 2 |
| Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot | | 0.08 | 02 |
| Character of wind | A. | B. | A. |
| Rainfall since last report in inches | | | .01 |
| State of weather | 2. | 2. | 3. |

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given, decrease being marked by a minus, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters, of the alphabet, as follows: A, gentle breeze; B, gentle brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES W. GRAY, Observer Sergeant.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular annual election for Directors will be held at the rooms, Monday, November 7th, from 2 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SENT UP.—Mayor Brush yesterday furnished Albert Carle, a vagrant, with lodgings at Claremont for the ensuing sixty days.

THE young gentlemen at New Wilmington, who have recently wasted paper and postage in sending the bogus portraits of base ball snatchers, may as well desist.

A FALL.—A man, working on the roof of Dr. Hendrie's new house, Webster avenue, accidentally fell from the same on Thursday evening, injuring himself. He resides in Allegheny.

COMMITTED.—David Lewis was committed to jail yesterday by the Mayor, on a charge of cruelty of the insane, preferred by a negro named Edward Winston.

TO BE TESTED.—Two large cannons now being manufactured at the Fort Pitt Foundry, will be ready to be tested some time next month.

ST. BRIDGET'S FAIR.—A fair is now in progress at St. Bridget's Church, in the Eleventh ward, which is well worth a visit. The display at the booths is very fine, and all who attend appear to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

PERSONAL.—Ladies and Gents should not fail and "try" Gilpenter of Rose, on it for the best preparation in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips, also for removing all roughness from the skin. Sold by druggists.

CALL FOR SAMPLES.—Have you tried the elegant new note and letter paper, recently introduced by Messrs. J. H. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street? If you have not, call and get samples, and give it a trial. Ask for the *Fur Excelsior*.

POSTPONED.—Two men named Huey and Jones have been committed to jail at Greensburgh, for robbing the postoffice at Webster, Westmoreland county, of several hundred dollars worth of stamps a night or two since. They will be brought before our U. S. Commissioner for a hearing.

NEW CROP SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co. 130 and 132 Second avenue, have just received a large supply of New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, and are prepared to the grocer trade at lowest rates. This enterprise firm was among the first in the Louisiana sugar district, and secured an early supply of these choice articles.

IN DURANCE.—A well known individual was arrested and locked up last evening on a warrant for disorderly conduct. It seems he met his brother on Fifth avenue, struck at him, pursued the latter, wound up by drawing his revolver and threatening to shoot him. The policemen will doubtless loom up before his vision ere long.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Thursday morning, Mr. Hoover was driving down Wylie avenue, and in turning out of the car track was thrown from his wagon, the wheels passing over, and severely crushing his leg and ankle. He also sustained several severe scalp wounds. He lives on Gibson street. Dr. McNamara is attending him.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.—The Singer Machine leads every other in popular favor, because it is the best and is known to be before the public. One of its chief advantages is, that it is supplied with hobbins ready wound for the operator, thus saving the time that must be spent each day on spools, and being perfectly wound, these hobbins secure a neat and uniform stitch. Call at Singer Manufacturing Co.'s & Morton', No. 20 Sixth street.

GLYCERMEL OR ROSE.—It is universally conceded, that no better preparation than "Glycermel of Rose," has yet been offered to the public, for chapped hands, face and lips. Another decided advantage to the fastidious gentlemen, will be found in the use of the "Glycermel of Roses," and that is, it effectually and completely removes all roughness of the skin. Try it. Sold by druggists everywhere, and manufactured by Chas. Abel & Co., 172 Wylie avenue.

### Those Watches.

We have had occasion a great many times to speak of the good qualities of the United States Company's watches in the highest of praise for their very fine movements, and for their durability; but the latest and the best that we have yet recorded is that of one owned by one of the employees of the Pennsylvania Road, only varying fifteen (15) seconds in fifteen (15) months (*as stated by himself*). That certainly speaks volumes for them, and at the same time reflects great credit on W. G. Parkhurst, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, the agent for them in this market. You got up the watch to order some two years ago.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Ewing et al. vs. Morgan's administrator: D. C. Argued by C. C. Fetterman for plaintiff in error, and Woods contra.

Hastings vs. McGee; D. C. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and Brown *contra*.

Long vs. Vankirk; C. P. *Non pros.* at instance of Blakely for plaintiff in error.

Tilton vs. Miller et al.; C. P. Argued by Sos. Schoyer and C. B. M. Smith for plaintiff in error, and John H. Hampton *contra*.

Woodward & Vincent vs. Charles Will, Eastern District, Pa. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Bradley, as follows: The motion for a *venire de novo* is granted on the ground, as decided in the case of Insurance Co. vs. Bruce, 12 Peters, 178, and on the minutes of this court in the Eastern District. In granting this motion we disclaim any inference from it as to the merits of the case of the plaintiff's right to recover, as a reason for granting it. *Per curiam.*

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company vs. Samuel Rowan and Margaret Rowan; D. C. Argued by Mr. Hubbell for plaintiff in error, and A. M. Watson and Thomas M. Marshall, Esqrs. *contra*.

Robinson vs. Myers; C. P. Argued by M. W. Acheson and M. A. Woodward for plaintiff in error, and Schoyer, *contra*.

### United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Christian Starr, indicted for retaining a letter addressed to Wm. Heard, District Attorney Swoope said that he had found that the letter was taken by the little girl, daughter of defendant, and had been destroyed. He was convinced that Mr. Starr was innocent, and was taken by surprise by the indictment.

United States vs. D. P. Isatch, indicted for carrying on the horse livery and retail business without paying special tax. Convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $10, the special tax of $10 and costs of prosecution.

The United States vs. George W. Shannon, of the Statistical department, indicted for doing business as a retail liquor seller without paying the special tax. Verdict, guilty.

The case of Miles Beatty, late Postmaster at Clarion, was then brought to the attention of the Court. The defendants are Miles Beatty and William Beatty, securities for Miles Beatty, to recover the amount of money being some error in the accounts of the Postoffice at that place. Verdict for the United States in the sum of $111.46.

### THE BANKRUPTCY LIST.

Judge McCandless announced that on Monday he would take up the cases in bankruptcy, following will be found a list of the cases to be tried: W. A. Crawford et al. vs. Wm. Rahe; Wm. Clark vs. Wm. Robb; Samuel Sykes et al. vs. H. M. Hershberger; J. R. McClanahan vs. John N. Baird; Baird, Caldwell and Co. vs. Kinsey Thompson & May vs. Harper & Allperton; Wm. Pressmill & Co. vs. Joseph S. Hart; J. B. Lewis & Co. vs. Hathaway & Fuller; J. R. Thornton & Co. vs. Hathaway & Fuller; J. R. Thornton vs. J. R. Lambie, assignee of James Comfort, vs. J. R. Lambie, assignee of James Comfort.

## DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

### The Board of Managers Hold a Meeting to Investigate the Case of Wm. Heffelfinger—Two Indictments Found—Mrs. Mace Makes a Statement—The Investigation to be Resumed at the Hospital To-day.

The Board of Managers of Dixmont Hospital held a special meeting at the office of John Harper, Esq., yesterday, to investigate the rumors that have been made public in reference to the death of Wm. Heffelfinger, of Indiana, Pa., who died in the hospital some time ago.

THE CHARGES MADE

Were first published in the Indiana, (Pa.), *Democrat*. They were substantially that the deceased, a worthy but deranged man, had been sent from Indiana to Dixmont some six months ago; that a short time ago he had died there; that the rites of sepulture had been most unceremonially performed; that the body had been hustled into the coffin in a filthy, unwashed state. When the remains arrived at the poor fellow's home they were found to be swarming with vermin. As to the alleged fact of the corpse having been cut and sewed up, the Dixmont authorities demur as to its truth; and as to the second allegation, they say that it admits of explanation in a perfectly rational theory, which reflects no blame upon the management of the hospital.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

Mr. Harper said this was a special meeting which had been called, from the fact that an article very materially impeaching the management of the affairs of Dixmont Hospital had appeared in the Indiana *Democrat*. This article had been brought to the notice of Dr. Reed, the Superintendent of Dixmont, who felt that, in the interest of the good repute of the Hospital whose welfare he, of course, had at heart, a thorough investigation of the facts was called for. If the charges alleged were true, it would, of course, be a disgrace to society at large, and to Dixmont in particular. Mr. Harper was not disposed to look upon the articles as having been written in an unfair or unkind spirit, and he had sent for Messrs. Swan and Stewart, two respectable citizens from Indiana, to be present to-day, to make some statements in regard to the matter. He impelled to the gentlemen no ill feeling whatever, and simply the desire that justice might be meted. He further adverted to the fact that Dixmont was supported largely by State appropriations, to which Indiana county materially contributed; and her citizens had the right to know that in sending patients to this place they were not sent there to die in filth.

STATEMENT BY MR. SANSOM.

Mr. Sansom was then introduced, and said he and Mr. Stewart had come to Pittsburgh to lay the matter before the managers of the hospital, altogether at the request of the friends of the deceased. According to these persons, gross injustice had been done to Heffelfinger. The speaker had not himself examined the body, but had attended the funeral, and was a witness of the deep distress of his friends. Heff-ilinger had always been known as a poor but honest man, and was so favorably regarded by his fellow citizens that they had subbed together and presented him with a horse and dray with which to follow his trade in Indiana. The article which appeared in the Indiana *Democrat* had been written at the request of Mr. Stewart and himself, and at the instance of Heffelfinger's family. He would remark on behalf of his fellow citizens of Indiana county that their's was a large county and from it a large number of patients had been sent to Dixmont. He spoke advisedly of the feelings of Mr. Heffelfinger's friends and the citizens generally, and with no personal animus whatever.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Harper inquired whether it was the pleasure of the Board that the article she uld be read, and the board desiring that it should be, it was read by the chairman.

Mrs. Isaac Jones stated that the article and accompanying affidavits was entirely ex parte, and thought that both sides should be heard. He could state for himself that he had served longer on the committee than any member of the board. He had an intimate knowledge of the hospital management, and he could say as the result of his experience that everything found it in the most perfect condition. The speaker thought a proper course under the circumstances would be to refer the matter to a committee, and subject it to a rigid scrutiny. For that purpose he was of the opinion that a special committee should be appointed, and he had so suggested, and he thought it would be better to select them from gentlemen not on the Executive Committee, in order that they might be regarded as on trial. He so regarded himself.

Mr. Nimick suggested that it would be well, as they had heard the article, that the accompanying affidavits should be read.

Mr. Reuben Miller decidedly favored the idea of a visit to Dixmont, and that the charge a most careful surveillance had been instituted recently exercised there. Let a committee be appointed, and find that the charges should be appointed, and he thought it would be better to select them from gentlemen not on the Executive Committee, in order that they might be regarded as on trial. He so regarded himself.

Mr. Nimick suggested that it would be well, as they had heard the article, that the accompanying affidavits should be read.

Mr. Reuben Miller decidedly favored the idea of a visit to Dixmont, and that a committee